Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1363.] FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

LOST,

On the Road between this city and Baltimore,
A black leather POCKET-BOOK,

Containing ſundry papers valuable only to the owner, alſo between three and four hundred dollars. Whoever has found the ſame, and will leave it at the office of the editor No. 119 Cheſnut ſtreet, with the contents, particularly the papers, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and no queſtions aſked.

January 17.

For Sale,
Two Convenient BRICK HOUSES,

Three ſtories high, 16 feet front, and 40 feet deep each, and adjoining; ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Front, between Race and Vine-ſtreets; Nos. 161 and 163.

They will be ſold on very reaſonable terms, either ſeparately or together. Apply to
JOHN MILLER, jun. & CO.

January 13 d2w

A CARD.

If Monſieur G H. SÖHLE,

Who left Bordeaux the 20th June laſt, and arrived at Boſton about the middle of Auguſt, in the ſchooner Jane, is in Philadelphia, he is requeſted to call on Joſeph Anthony & Co. No. 5, Cheſnut-ſtreet, who will give him ſome information of importance.

December 24, 1796. §

WANTED,

A *MECHANIC*, to erect Spinning and Weaving Machines by water, ſuch as are uſed at my manufactory—Apply to JAMES DAVENPORT,
No. 401, North Front-ſtreet.

N. B. None need apply but a complete mechanic, and a man of ſtability.

Globe Mill, December 29 1796. §

Cheap French China.

THE ſubſcribers finding it impoſſible to ſupply their ſtore with any more China from France, the prices being too immoderate in the manufactories, give notice that they will ſell at prime coſt the remaining ſtock on hand, conſiſting of

Deſſert Setts,
Tea-Table Setts
Separate Cups and Saucers
Groupes and Figures
Alabaſter Vaſes
Looking Glaſſes, in gilt frames,
Beſides India Japan'd Toilet Deſks, Chairs, Tables nad Quadrille Boxes. PASQUIER & Co.
No. 91, South Second-ſtreet.

December 5th. tt

FOR SALE,

The faſt-ſailing ſchooner ORION;

Seventy tons burthen; fifteen months old; her frame is of the beſt of white oak: ſhe is a faithful built veſſel, handſomely finiſhed off and well found in every particular; is ready to receive a cargo on board, and can be put to ſea without any expence on her hull, ſails or rigging: ſhe ſtows ſix hundred barrels; has a handſome cabin and ſteerage, and a half deck which will ſtow from ſeventy-five to eighty barrels; has been newly caulked, graved and painted. For terms apply to BENJAMIN RHODES,

At No. 170, corner of Market and Fifth-ſtreets,

Or to the Captain on board ſaid ſchooner at Meſſrs. Willis and Yardley's wharf, adjoining Cheſnut-ſtreet wharf; where there is for ſale

Excellent pickled Salmon in barrels,

the beſt of American Meſs Beef, and ſome very excellent Boſton manufactured Chocolate.

December 26 $

For Sligo and Killibegs,
The American Ship NANCY,
Cuthbert Riggs, maſter.

Will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to

William Bell;

Who has for ſale,
4 Trunks Printed Cottons, well aſſorted
3 Bales Iriſh Flannels, and 2 boxes Linens
25 Pipes Brandy
Madeira Wine; Indigo. Ruſſia Matts.
Alſo,
A few barrels Prime IRISH BEEF, PORK, OATMEAL, &c.

November 11, 1796, mwſtf

FOR SALE,
THE SHIP MARY,
SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER,

Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

If the MARY is not ſold in a few days, ſhe will take freight for Hamburg.—Apply as above.

October 31. d

For Sale, or Charter,

The Ship *DIANA*,
SAMUEL PILE, Maſter,

Burthen 205 47-95 tons regiſter, built in Philadelphia in the year 1792, of live oak and red cedar, and was ſheathed 13 months ago, ſhe has juſt had a compleat out-fit, and may be ſent to ſea at a very trifling expence.

For terms apply to
Philip Nicklin & Co.

Who have for ſale on board ſaid veſſel,
27 caſks of fine yellow paint.
9 boxes and 12 bundles of writing ſlates.
1 box ink ſtands and note preſſes.
14 bales of ſail canvaſs.

And on hand,

Imperial, Hyſon, and, Souchong } TEAS.

40,000 pieces Nankeens of the firſt quality.
19 tubs Quickſilver.
2 cheſts Bandanno handkerchiefs.
A few cheſts Mancheſter goods well aſſorted in Corduroys, thickſets, Ginghams, Muſlinets, Dimities, &c.
3 boxes black ſewing ſilk.
180 crates Queens ware well aſſorted.
10 tons ſheet lead.
Nails aſſorted, flat and ſharp points.
London Particular, London Market, New-York Market, } Madeira Wine in pipes and hogſheads.
40 pipes and 10 hogſheads Teneriffe wine.
8 tierces Snake Root.
230 logs Mahogany.

Nov. 7. tth&ſtf

Wants a place, as Wet Nurſe,

A woman with a good breaſt of milk, who can be well recommended, for further particulars enquire of the Printer. Jan. 17.

FOR SALE,
About 1,600 acres of Land,

WELL ſituated, laying on and between Marſh and Beech Creeks, Miffin county, Pennſylvania, in four ſeparate Patents. For terms of ſale apply to
Wm. Blackburn,
No. 64, South Second-ſtreet

October 31. mwſtf

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE Sales of LANDS of the United States, in the North-Weſtern Territory, heretofore advertiſed in the ſeveral public papers, will commence this evening, at the City Tavern——to be continued from day to day, 'till the tenth of February next, if not ſooner ſold.

January 4 §

Waſhington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchaſed or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Cheſnut-ſtreet, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public inſpection. Alſo Canal Lottery Tickets for ſale or exchanged for prizes drawn in the Waſhington Lottery, of which the 54th and 55th days returns are received.

☞ The Buſineſs of a Broker carried on as uſual.

*** A SHARE in the NEW THEATRE to be ſold on reaſonable terms.

January 12. ttstf

Public Notice,

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I have applied to the judges of the Supreme Court of this ſtate, to ſupply the defect in my Title to a lot of ground, ſituate on the Weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in length 56 feet, bounded Northward and Weſtward, by ground of the ſubſcriber, Southward by ground of Edward Shippen, and Eaſtward by Fourth-ſtreet, occaſioned by the loſs of a deed from Timothy Harrington, John Lewis and James Walton, by their attorney Robert Mollyneux.—All perſons concerned, are required to appear before two of the juſtices of the ſaid court, at the houſe of Thomas M'Kean, eſq. the Chief Juſtice of the ſtate, on the 30th inſt. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to make their anſwer to the bill of the ſubſcriber, filed in the office of Edward Burd, eſq. Prothonotary of the ſaid court.

WILLIAM SHIPPEN, jun.

Philadelphia, January 6th, 1797. dt30th

FOR SALE
By private contract, a very valuable Eſtate, known by the name of

CHATHAM,

MOST delightfully ſituated on the north bank of Rappahanock river, oppoſite the town of Frederickſburg, in the ſtate of Virginia, conſiſting of eleven or fifteen hundred acres, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. There is on this eſtate, a large and well built brick houſe, containing nine commodious rooms, excluſive of a ſpacious hall or entry, 22 feet ſquare, two pair of ſtairs, ſuitable and convenient paſſages, and excellent dry cellars. It is placed on a fine healthy eminence, commanding beautiful views in every direction over the towns of Frederickſburgh and Falmouth, and an extenſive cultivated country.—The grounds adjoining the houſe are neatly laid out in pleaſure and kitchen gardens interſperſed with a variety of ſcarce trees, a choice collection of flowers and flowering ſhrubs, and enriched by various ſorts of the following fruits, viz apples, pears, walnuts, cheſnuts, cherries, peaches, plumbs, nectarines, apricots, grapes, figs, raſberries, gooſeberries, ſtrawberries, and currants; the whole admirably varied by turfed ſlopes which have been formed by great labour and expence. Bordering upon theſe improvements, are ſeveral lots, in a high ſtate of cultivation, and well ſet with red clover and orchard graſs, from which three heavy crops of hay are taken every year. Adjacent thereto are two large and flouriſhing orchards; one of well choſen peach trees, the other of apple and pear trees, ſelected from the beſt nurſeries in the ſtate. Properly detached from the manſion houſe are extenſive roomy offices of every denomination, viz a Kitchen and Larder, houſe-keeper's room and Laundry, with a cellar underneath for a variety of purpoſes, a ſtore-houſe and ſmoke houſe all of brick, a dairy and ſpring houſe of ſtone. Stables for thirty horſes, and coach houſes for four carriages. Alſo a large and well planned farm yard, with barn and granary, a cow houſe, with ſeparate ſtalls for thirty-ſix grown cattle; apartments for fattening veals, mutton and lambs; extenſive ſheds for ſheep, and other arrangements for ſtock of every deſcription, with a large and convenient receptable for provender, from which they can be furniſhed without being expoſed to the inclemency of the weather. An overſeer's houſe, blackſmith's ſhop, and quarters ſufficient to accommodate in the beſt manner more than fifty labourers.

The arable lands are ſo advantageouſly divided as to afford an opportunity of making a large quantity of Indian corn annually, without bringing the field into ſimilar culture oftner than once in four years; conſequently the lands may be improved by keeping up the incloſures during the intermediate years, or may be beneficially fallowed for wheat and other grain at the option of the proprietor.

On the premiſes there is alſo a merchant mill with one pair of beſt French burr ſtones, and one pair of Cologne; furniſhed with modern machinery, and now leaſed for the unexpired term of four years, at 150l per annum, and all grain for the uſe of the farm, hopper free, which is nearly 100l. more. The mill and miller's houſe are built of free ſtone, within a very ſmall diſtance of navigation, near to which are two or more valuable fiſheries, and a well accuſtomed ferry over the Rappahannock to the town of Frederickſburg. The land contains inexhauſtible quarries of free ſtone near to the river, is plentifully ſupplied with remarkable fine water and poſſeſſes a due proportion of meadow, which by having the command of water may be conſiderably increaſed. The roads are good, and the neighbourhood genteel and ſociable. In fact, excluſive of an improveable and well conditioned farm, the value and emolument inſeparably connected with a mill, ferries, fiſheries and quarries eligibly ſituated; the profits ariſing from an ice-houſe inferior to none in the ſtate, and a garden of four acres ſo abundantly ſtocked with vegetables of all ſorts as to be fully equal to the demand in market, there might be detailed many other advantages, appertaining to the fertility of theſe lands, which the ſubſcriber conceives it unneceſſary to mention, being fully convinced that when examined, it will be found to be a complete, pleaſant and healthy reſidence, poſſeſſing beauties and conveniences ſufficient to attract the attention of any perſon deſirous of becoming a purchaſer.

The motive which induces the ſubſcriber to offer for ſale an eſtate ſo ſingularly beautiful and advantageous, is a deſire to become an inhabitant of Alexandria, where he can with more eaſe attend to his intereſts in the neighbourhood of that city.

The purchaſer may be accommodated with a few ſlaves in families, either for plantation or domeſtic uſe. A part of the purchaſe money will be required and the balance made eaſy, the debt being properly ſecured.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

Chatham, (Virg.) Dec. 19, 1796. 12th—2awam.

Particular Teneriffe Wine.

50 Quarter-caſks Particular Teneriffe WINE,
Of a ſuperior quality,
For Sale by
A. Marple & Iſrael W. Morris,
No. 60, Dock-ſtreet.

January 12 tts6

Elegant Bruſſels & Turkey Carpeting,

For ſale by George Dobſon, No. 25, South Third-ſtreet.

December 15. dtf

Boarding and Lodging

May be had at No. 62, Penn-ſtreet, in a creditable family

January 9

SALT PETRE.

A large quantity of Double-Refined Salt Petre for ſale at No. 25, South Third-ſtreet.

November 5.

Philadelphia and Lancaſter Turnpike Company,

January 6, 1797.

At a meeting of the Preſident and Managers, a dividend of five dollars per ſhare, was declared for the laſt half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their repreſentatives any time after the 21ſt of this month.

TENCH FRANCIS, Treaſurer.

Jan. 6. 1aw4w.

Freſh Garden, Graſs and Flower-Seeds, Roots, &c. &c.

This day landing from the ſhip Eagle, captain Foſdick, from London,

And FOR SALE by
GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE,
Corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets,

A moſt capital and extenſive Aſſortment of
GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS, ROOTS, &c. &c.
Among which are,

Five kinds	Aſparagus	Three kinds	Creſſes
Four	Berecole	Twelve	Onion
Twenty-five	Beans	Thirteen	Radiſh
Six	Beets	Fifteen	Turnip
Eleven	Brocoli	Fifteen	Peas
Twenty-ſix	Cabbage	Six	Savoy
Six	Carrot	Four	Parſnip
Three	Cauliflower	Twenty-three	Melon
Five	Celery	Twenty-one	Lettuce
Ten	Cucumber		

Common and lemon Thyme
Curled leaf and ſprigged Parſley
Pot Marygold Pot Marjorum
Balm Thyme Mangel Wurtzel
Leek Kail Shallots
Rape Seed Rye Graſs Saint Foin Lucerne
Red and white Clover Timothy, &c. &c.

With a curious collection of the moſt eſteemed
FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS,

Being the moſt extenſive ever imported into this city. The above are from a capital Seedſman in London, and are warranted freſh and good.

Printed catalogues may be had by applying as above.

Dec. 17 §

In order to comply with contracts, I will ſell, for approved bonds, on 3 equal annual payments,

A Square of LOTS,

At the upper end of Frederickſburg, beginning oppoſite to the lower corner of Doctor Wellford's, on Caroline-ſtreet, and running up to the croſs ſtreet leading to Fitzhugh's ferry, and from thence back to Sophia-ſtreet. This ſquare I have laid off into 24 lots, 27 and an half feet front, and 122 back, 12 on Caroline-ſtreet, and 12 on Sophia-ſtreet. Nine of thoſe on Caroline-ſtreet I have leaſed on an annual ground rent of 8 and 10 pounds, to the amount of 74 pounds, and the vacant lots a purchaſer could enhance the value of by building ſmall houſes, which will as readily procure tenants as pots or goards will Martins in the ſpring, and yield a greater profit in proportion to their coſt than large buildings. Thoſe who incline to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to
HENRY FITZHUGH.

Bell-Air, Dec. 8, 1796. 7thJ.d4w

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to aſcertain, whether a certain EDWARD NEVILL, by trade a Stone-Cutter, or Brick-Layer, who quitted Ireland in 1783, or 1784, and came into this Country, ('tis ſuppoſed to Philadelphia) about four years ſince, be living or dead. As this intelligence is of the higheſt importance, it will be thankfully received, by GEO. DAVIS,
No. 313, High-ſtreet

December 31. w&ſ 1m

Bank of Pennſylvania,

January 4, 1797.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of ſixteen dollars on each ſhare was declared for the laſt 6 months, which will be paid to the Stockholders after the 14th inſt.

JONATHAN SMITH, Caſhier.

Jan. 3. dtf.

The Elephant,

Now exhibited, was bought for Ten Thouſand Dollars.

He is 3 years old, 6 feet high, growing to 18 feet.

He eats 150 weight a-day, and drinks a barrel of water; he has drank ſome days forty bottles of porter, drawing the corks with his trunk.

He is perfectly inoffenſive; travels looſe, at the rate of five miles an hour, and is the greateſt curioſity ever brought to this Continent.

He is to be ſeen 'till the 15th of January, in Market-ſtreet between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, at a quarter of a dollar, that every one may ſee him—after which time the former price of half a dollar will be reſumed.

He will leave Philadelphia as ſoon as the weather will permit.

December 31 d

Wanted on hire,

A Cook, male or female—alſo a man ſervant to attend in a private family and perform the duties belonging to the dining room. None need apply who do not underſtand and have not been accuſtomed to the reſpective ſervices and who are not well recommended for honeſty and good behavior.

Apply at No. 182, Mulberry-ſtreet, or to the printer.

January 5. taw3w

MRS. GRATTAN

Reſpectfully informs her friends, and the public in general, that on Tueſday the 10th day of January, ſhe propoſes opening, at No. 39, North Sixth-ſtreet,

A Linen and Muſlin Warehouſe.

Book Muſlins, from 6/3 to 12/11 per yard
Jaconet ditto, from 8/8 to 9/8 per yard
Striped ditto, from 7/10 to 10/10 per yard
Fine Goſſaes
Tambour'd Book Muſlins, from 13/9 to 21/ per yard
India Muſlin, from 11/3 to 15/ per yard
Sheeting Muſlin
Jaconet muſlin Handkerchiefs, from 4/3 to 6/ per hdkf.
Book muſlin Handkerchiefs from 5/3 to 10/6 per hdkf.
Muſlin color'd and border'd Handkerchiefs
Dacca Handkerchiefs
Tambour'd Cravats from 10/8 to 15/11
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Cambric, from 11/3 to 16/3 per yard
Table Cloths
Huckabuck Towelling
Women's Cotton Hoſe, from 6/8 to 13/ per pair
Dimity from 5/10 to 6/11
Men's Silk Hoſe
Tambour'd muſlin Handkerchiefs from 11/11 to 13/2
Iriſh linens for Gentlemen's Shirts, from 5/3 to 9/7
And a variety of other articles.

N. B. Orders received for all kinds of ready made Linen, Gentlemen's Shirts, ruffled or plain, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
Houſhold Linen, &c. &c.

A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 3 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto, 4 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 5 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 6 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and marked, 5 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 6 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 1-2.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 6 1-2 dollars.
A very fine ruffled ditto 8 dollars.
Linen included.

January 13. §

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in caſes of 40 dozen each
Glaſs Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glaſs, in boxes, of different ſizes
Hazlenuts, in ſacks.
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead & Spaniſh Brown } in hhds
For Sale by PETER BLIGHT.

January 4 §

For Sale,
By George Deſchamps, No. 91,
NORTH SIXTH-STREET,

Nova-Scotia Prime Salmon, in barrels and half barrels
Ditto Herring and Mackarel.
Smoaked Herring in barrels and kegs
Ditto Salmon, by the dozen or ſingle one
Dry Codfiſh, from one to fifty kentals
Fine and coarſe Salt
Nova-Scotia and French Plaſter of Paris, in the ſtone and ground, for manure and ſtucco-work

December 1. §tf

WM. HOLDERNESSE, No. 76,
HIGH-STREET,

Has received by the late arrivals,
A Well Selected ASSORTMENT of
Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery, and Haberdaſhery Goods,

Which he will ſell, wholeſale and retail, on the very loweſt terms;

Amongſt which are
Some elegant 4-4 and 7-8 Chintzes and Cottons, new patterns
Ditto Furniture ditto
Ditto Dimity
Tamboured, Book, and Jaconet Muſlins
Ditto in Gold and Silver
Ditto Neckcloths, very fine
Mantuas of the firſt quality
Silk and Cotton Hoſiery
Umbrellas of the firſt quality, aſſorted
Iriſh Linens, very fine, and Table Linens
Marſeilles and Cotton Counterpanes
Roſe Blankets aſſorted—&c. &c.

October 26. d

Clocks and Watches.
LESLIE AND PRICE,

No. 79, MARKET-STREET, *PHILADELPHIA*,

HAVE IMPORTED, by the late arrivals from London, a large aſſortment of *WARRANTED WATCHES*, conſiſting of horizontal, capp'd and jewel'd Gold Watches, with ſeconds, of ſuperior workmanſhip and elegance; alſo capp'd and jewel'd and plain Gold Watches; capp'd & jewell'd, capp'd, ſeconds, day of the month, and plain Silver Watches; eight day & chamber Clocks; elegant French Clocks with marble frames; eight day and thirty hour, braſs works, &c.

December 22, 1796. d2m

WM. HAYDON,
Drawing-Maſter, from London,

Where he has ſtudied ſeveral years under one of the moſt eminent maſters in that ſcience, attends young Ladies and Gentlemen at their reſpective homes. His terms are 6 dollars per month for attendance three times per week. Likewiſe all kinds of ornamental Painting, Flowers, Fruit, &c. taught on the above terms. A line directed to W. H. left with the Editor of this Gazette, will be immediately attended to.

January 13. eo2w

James M'Alpin, Taylor,
No. 3, *South Fourth-ſtreet,*

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave to ſolicit a continuance of their favors.

He has on hand an extenſive aſſortment of the
Moſt Faſhionable GOODS,

And of the beſt quality, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

At this ſhop Gentlemen can be furniſhed with the beſt materials, and have them made up in the neateſt and moſt Faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice. He will thankfully receive any orders, and pay a prompt and punctual attention to them.

November 10. ws

New Theatre.

THIS EVENING, Friday, January 20,
Will be presented,
A Celebrated PLAY, in three acts, interspersed with songs, called

The Mountaineers.

Written by G. Colman, jun.

Octavian,	Mr. *Moreton*
Virolet,	Mr. *Fox*
Kilmallock,	Mr. *Warren*
Roque,	Mr. *Wignell*
Muleteers,	Messrs. *Darley, Darley, jr. Mitchell, Macdonald.*
Lope Tocho,	Mr. *Francis*
Perequillo,	Master *Warrell*
Goatherds,	Messrs. *Warrell, Bliffett, Doctor* and *Morgan.*
Females,	Mrs. *Harvey*, mrs. *Doctor*, miss *Oldfield*, &c.
Bulcazin Muley (1st time)	Mr. *Cooper*
Ganem,	Mr. *Warrell*, jun.
Pacha,	Mr. *Darley*, jun.
Sadi,	Mr. *Harwood*
Moors,	Messrs. *Mitchell*, &c
Zorayda,	Mrs. *Warrell*
Floranthe,	Mrs. *Francis*
Agnes,	Mrs. *Oldmixon*

The 2d act will conclude with A SPANISH FANDANGO, composed by Mr. Francis.
The principal parts by Mr. J. Warrell, Sig. Doctor, and Miss Milbourne.

To which will be added
A Celebrated FARCE, in one act, (never performed here) called

Seeing is Believing.

Sir Credule,	Mr. *Francis*
Captain Nightshade,	Mr. *Fox*
Sceptic,	Mr. *Warren*
Simon,	Mr. *Harwood*
Porter,	Mr. *Darley*, jun.
Miss Di,	Mrs. *Harvey*
Kitty,	Mrs. *Francis*

☞ Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents. Pit one Dollar, And Gallery, half a dollar.
☞ Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's Book-store No. 50 High-street, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.
The Doors of the Theatre will open at 5, and the Curtain rise precisely at 6 o'clock.
Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.
VIVAT RESPUBLICA!

On Saturday the Tragedy of Venice Preserv'd, (not acted these two years) with a French Opera, called, Le Tableau Parlant. On monday, the Road to Ruin, with the Flitch of Bacon, in which mr. Prigmore will make his first appearance at this theatre.

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,
Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

MR. FENNELL
Respectfully informs the Public, that
On SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at 7 o'clock
Will be delivered,
(FIRST PART)
On the Means of Improvement in Oratory, including selections from Dr. Blair.
(SECOND PART)
Satan's Address to the Sun, *Milton.*
Anthony's Speech on the Body of Julius Cæsar, *Shakespeare.*
Anthony's Funeral Oration, *Shakespeare.*
(THIRD PART.)
Hamlet's Soliloquy on Death, *Shakespeare.*
Cato's Soliloquy on the Immortality of the Soul, *Addison.*
Ode on the Passions, *Collins.*

☞ On MONDAY, January 23d,
Selections from History.
Edwin and Angelina.
Gray's Elegy; and
Part of the Deserted Village.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Poulson, jun. at the Library; at mr. M'Elwee's looking-glass-store, No. 70, S. Fourth-street; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookseller, Market-street—Half a dollar each.
Admission tickets for Children (a quarter of a dollar each) to be had at either of the above places.

A Watch Lost.

Lost on Monday last, a Silver Watch, makers' names, "Hauxhurst and Doult New-York, 809," on the face, hour hand in a small circle; the minute hand revolving in a larger. Whoever has found and will return the same, to JAMES EDGAR, corner of Second and Catharine Streets, shall receive Ten Dollars' reward. If offered for sale, it is requested it may be stopped.
January, 18. *3t

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable Estate,

CALLED *TWITTENHAM*, situate in the township of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1-2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Western road containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the rest arable of the first quality. There are on the premises a good two story brick house, with 4 rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, stables and other convenient buildings; a smoke-house and stone spring-house; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The fields are all in clover, except those immediately under tillage, and are so laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.
The situation is pleasant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very suitable for a gentleman's country seat.
The foregoing is part of the estate of Jacob Harman deceased, and offered for sale by

Mordecai Lewis,
Oct. 31. 1aw Surviving Executor

A Pointer found.

Any person having lost a small POINTER PUPPY about a fortnight since, may have him again by proving property and paying charges. Apply to the Printer.
January 10 3

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Wednesday, January 4, continued.

The report of the committee of Ways and Means on the subject of the balances due from individual States to the United States being under consideration.

Mr. Gilbert said, the proposition offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Nicholas) however it might *serve to distinguish* the mover, was of such a nature and complexion, that he was persuaded it would meet with no countenance from that House; he thought it ought to be rejected with indignation. It was true, he said, Virginia, as an individual debtor state, could not be effected by it, as she had no property in such condition. It seemed to him, he said, altogether unexampled; and to carry with it a violation of the principles of all public confidence and good faith; such as was not, at this day, to be paralleled, or justified by the practice of any enlightened civilized nation on earth. He considered, he said, that the principles of public law, no longer allowed of such practice, not even in a state of hostility between nations. He trusted, he said, that the United States, who, by constitution, could only act upon individuals, not upon states, would never tarnish its character by such proceedings—nor exhibit to the world such evidence of depravity, or so weak a sense of regard to the common principles of confidence, good faith, and morality. He expected, he said, the proposition would be instantly rejected.

Mr. Hartley hoped this motion would not be referred. He thought the measure a very improper one. It differed exceedingly from the resolution reported by the committee; that contemplated a friendly request to the debtor states to make payment; but the resolution now offered went to coercion immediately. By our treaty with Great-Britain, the public securities were guaranteed, and not to be attached or seized, upon any pretence whatever. Shall we then, said he, treat a sister state worse than a strange nation? He hoped so ungenerous a policy would not prevail. He had no doubt but the state of New-York would be inclined to do what was just and right; and if they objected to pay, they would doubtless give their reasons for it. As to the state of Delaware, Mr. H. was of opinion that she was unable to pay the balance found against her. He presumed she would state her inability, and that relief would be granted her. Tho' that state, perhaps, did not advance much money during the war, yet she furnished more than in proportion to her number of citizens. He was therefore decidedly against the resolution.

Mr. Livingston had no objection to the reference; because he was curious to hear arguments in support of this new mode of keeping up harmony between the states and the United States. It would doubtless require great ingenuity, and introduce a new kind of morality and of logic, to prove that to seize upon the property of a state was to cultivate harmony with it: for, in his opinion, the proposition was contrary to all principle and fair conduct.

Mr. Coit was at a loss to know the intention of the mover of the present resolution, whether it was to forward or defeat the object in view. If he intended to serve the cause, he would make use of the same homely adage in respect to him, that he had done with respect to another gentleman, that "he leaped before he came to the stile."—The original resolution, he said, was merely to call upon the states for payment; but to talk about seizing their property, was to suppose they would not pay. The gentlemen of New-York, it was true, had said much against the justice of the debt; but they were not authorised to act in the business. Had they asked for the money? No. Was it proper, therefore, in this stage of the business, to take such a step as was then proposed? It was even a very serious question to determine, whether, in any case, they should be authorised to seize their funds.

Mr. W. Smith hoped the resolution would not be committed. He thought they should have more confidence in the state of New-York, than to suppose it would refuse to pay its debts. He believed they would not refuse. Such a step at any time would require much serious consideration before it was adopted. The measure was particularly levelled at the state of New-York, because it was the only state in that situation. Even were they to refuse to pay, he had great doubts whether it would be proper to seize their property. The measure proposed by the report was moderate, and equal to all the debtor states, which the mode now offered was not.

Mr. Gallatin said the arguments of the gentleman from S. Carolina, were rather against the resolution itself, than against the propriety of committing it. One of the gentleman's arguments was not founded in fact. He had said that the measure would affect New-York only. But of the six debtor states, four of them had property in the funds of the United States; two of them had more than they owed. Pennsylvania had six times as much in the funds as she was reported to owe; therefore the measure could not be singular towards New-York.

But, Mr. G. said, he considered that when a resolution was laid upon the table, the only argument against committing it must be, that it was evidently glaringly imprudent and improper. As to this resolution being proper, or improper, prudent or imprudent, he could not say, because not under consideration; but he thought there was nothing so glaringly improper in it, as to prevent discussion.

He said he had only heard one thing which was an objection to the motion being committed, which was from the gentleman from New York. He said the measure was disgraceful, and such as would not be adopted by one hostile nation towards another. That gentleman, Mr. G. said, should recollect one thing. Supposing that it would be disgraceful to seize the property of individuals in the public funds, on account of any misconduct of that nation, yet there was nothing disgraceful in the measure now proposed. That gentleman had said that no nation at war would seize the property of their enemy. Did he not know that England had seized all French property which they could lay their hands upon. Here was a state, he said, owed them a sum of money, and the measure proposed was, to take their property in the funds to pay it. He thought there was no difficulty in the case, if they supposed the transaction to happen betwixt individuals. If a person had laid money in his hands, and at the same time owing him money, he should at least discuss the matter in his own mind, whether he would let him have the money before he paid him what he owed. All that was asked, he said, was that the matter should be discussed; if it was found improper, it would of course be rejected.

Mr. Coit thought there was some difference betwixt the resolution before them being referred to a committee of the whole, and the committee upon the subject of the balances.

Mr. S. Smith said, before the question was put, he wished to say a few words on the subject. Gentlemen might say they would lay hands on the property of the state of New-York. The gentlemen from thence had said, that state should not pay the debt. But Maryland, he said, would pay; and she depended on the interest of her stock in the funds of the United States to pay her civil list. If they chose to seize the funds of New-York, why should they seize those of Maryland? Maryland, he said, was every year purchasing fresh stock. At this time, he believed, Maryland had money to lay out in these stocks. A resolution of this kind, he said, would make it possible for the United States to seize the property of states without right. He thought payment should first be asked. Until this was done, they should not take a step of this kind which would have a tendency to destroy the public faith. He hoped, therefore, that the resolution would not be committed, as he would not have it supposed possible that the United States would at any time seize property which had been lodged for security in their hands.

Mr. Nicholas said if the motion could have the effect the gentleman mentioned, he would withdraw it. He thought it might be so modified as that such an effect could not even be supposed. He said he had heard no objections to his motion which had had any weight with him. He should not, as had been insinuated by the gentleman from New-York, use either new logic or fine words; but it was his opinion the measure would prevent the passions of the people from being raised; as it was not likely that men should embody their force, when it could have no effect. He did not think it was proper to interfere with the property of Maryland. He meant this measure only as an eventual security.

The motion was put and negatived, 42 to 35.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the original report, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair, when

Mr. Read hoped the resolution would be agreed to. He said he had attended to all the objections which had been made to the measure, and they did not appear to him to have any real weight. They were principally these: It was said by some the debt was not justly due; that the rule of apportionment was not what it ought to have been; and that it was not in the power of the United States to enforce payment of the debts. The resolution was also objected to on the ground of policy.

With respect to the justice of the settlement, he did not believe that the debtor states would pretend that the debts were not justly due, and therefore the arguments on this head were of no weight, as they ought not to anticipate such a conduct. With respect to the power to coerce, it was frivolous in the extreme to talk of this. It was supposing the debtor states to object to the demand, whereas they pretended no such thing. He believed the debtor states would pay. With respect to the policy of the measure, it was his opinion that there was no better policy in either states or individuals than to pay their debts. If our government, he said, was founded upon erroneous principles, vicious measures might be necessary; but so long as it was founded on equal rights and privileges, there could be no sounder policy than to make justice and equity our guide.

It had been supposed that the state of New-York would not pay her debt; that she would prove herself less friendly to the union, less federal, than others. He did not believe this, he believed the state perfectly federal. Would not the same argument fall upon the creditor states? Were they to omit calling upon the debtor states, would not the creditor states be disappointed by these debts not being paid? Would it not have a tendency to make them less friendly, less federal, were they to be called upon for money which the debtor states ought to have paid?

Mr. R. said it was clear, upon the principles of policy and justice, the application ought to be made at this time. The longer persons neglected to pay any just debt, the more unwilling they were to pay, and the difficulty of recovering it, increased in proportion to the delay.

In respect to the state of Massachusetts, which he had the honour to represent, it was one of the creditor states. It was at present burdened with very large debts, contracted in support of the war. Many persons expected, and perhaps the state in general, that their account would be allowed. The amount was 1,200,000 dollars. They supposed this sum would be paid by the debtor states, and if it were not paid, it would make a direct tax very unpopular with them.

There had been an objection urged by the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Williams) which he tho't had not been noticed. He said there had been large emigrations from other states into that state since the settlement of the accounts, which had so increased their population, as to have greatly increased their debt, that being estimated on a scale of population. If it was true that such an emigration had taken place, and he expected it was, it enriched the state of New-York, and enabled her to pay the debt. The people knew when they went into that state that they would have to bear a part of the debt. They had left creditor states and by these emigrations of young and enterprizing men, those states were impaired, the aged and infirm being left behind.

Mr. R. concluded by saying, that it was evident the money was due, and it was proper requisition should be made for payment, and he doubted not it would be complied with.

Mr. Freeman said he was in favour of the resolution. It was agreed on all hands that revenue was wanted, and the people in the creditor states were extremely dissatisfied that the debtor states had not yet paid their balances. Indeed, he could see no justice in calling upon the creditor states for a direct tax to pay the interest of a debt due from certain states in the union.

[*To be Continued.*]

CONTINUATION OF
Late Foreign Intelligence.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

PARLIAMENT-STREET, November 3, 1796.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was this day received by the right honourable Henry Dundas, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, from major-general Craig, commanding his majesty's troops at the Cape of Good Hope, dated Camp on the shore of Saldanha bay, August 19, 1796.

SIR,

I have great satisfaction in reporting to you the event of an attempt which has been made by the enemy, and which has terminated to the honor of his majesty's arms, in the entire capture of the squadron of Dutch ships of war, destined for the purpose of retaking this settlement.

Having made every arrangement within my means, by the establishment of a small post, and the laying the road by a sufficient number of the few men which I had been able to mount, for watching Saldanha bay, I received a report on the 3d instant, transmitted in fourteen hours, that nine ships had appeared off that coast on the preceding afternoon, which I immediately communicated to vice admiral sir George Keith Elphinstone. By the same report there appeared to be the strongest probability that his majesty's brig the Hope, had been captured by them; and as there was no further account of them the next day, I concluded that the information which they had received, by that means, of our strength here, had induced them to continue their route, and that they would stand far to the westward before they doubled the Cape, to avoid sir George's fleet, which had put to sea as soon as was possible after the receipt of the intelligence.

In order, however, to omit no precaution, I sent up lieutenant M'Nab, with a few mounted men, to watch the bay more narrowly; and from him I received a report, on Saturday night the 6th instant, at twelve o'clock, that the same number of ships which had formerly been reported, had anchored that morning in the bay, and that there was no doubt of their being enemies. I lost not a moment in sending directions to Simon's Town, from whence, by the general willingness and activity which prevailed amongst all ranks, five vessels were dispatched by nine o'clock, in quest of the admiral, with the information.

As it fortunately happened that the 25th and 27th light dragoons, with part of the 19th, and the whole of the 33d regiments, were in Simon's bay, I could be under no apprehension for the safety of the colony from any force which could be landed from nine ships of war. It became, however, an object of infinite importance to the welfare of the settlement to prevent any body of the enemy from throwing themselves into the country. At the same time the security of the Cape Town became an object of particular attention, both from the reasonable expectation, that the enemy would not have come with such a force without a prospect of a junction with some other armament, and from the possibility of the admiral being prevented from doubling the Cape by the North Westerly winds which usually prevail at this season, and which would carry the enemy in six hours from Saldanha to Table bay. It was therefore with particular satisfaction that I found myself possessed of a force adequate to both these objects.

No time was lost in making the necessary arrangements in a country totally unused to a movement of this nature. The troops began their march on Sunday morning, necessarily by divisions, on account of subsistence. The Burgher Senate was assembled, to whom I exposed my intentions, to which they expressed the most ready compliance. Waggons were every where demanded by them, and furnished with chearfulness. Cavalry was necessary, but the appointments of the 28th were on board a ship which had sailed in quest of the admiral. Those of the 25th were also on board a ship in Simon's bay, and we had not above fifty horses. The appointments were brought up, and I did not scruple, on such an occasion, to require all saddle-horses without exception to be brought in, which were valued by two members of the court of justice, and two officers of the 28th dragoons, and paid for on the spot to the entire satisfaction of the owners.

By these means, sir, leaving major-general Doyle in the command of the troops at and about Cape town, amounting to near 4000 men, and brigadier-general Campbell in the immediate command of the town, I, on the morning of the 16th inst. reached Saldanha bay, at the head of the advanced guard, consisting of the light-infantry, a body of Hottentots, and fifty of the 25th light dragoons, assisted by brigadier-general M'Kenzie, the remainder of whose corps, consisting of the grenadiers, the 78th and 80th battalions, fifty more of the 25th, and one hundred of the 28th light dragoons, in all about 2500 men, with two howitzers, and nine field pieces, arrived there also in an hour after.

In the mean time the admiral had returned to False bay, and on there receiving the first accounts of the enemy being in Saldanha bay, had put to sea again with the utmost expedition; and we had the satisfaction, from the heights from whence we descended to the shores of the bay, to see him, with all his sails crowded, advancing with a fair wind directly to the mouth of the harbour, though still at some distance. One of the enemy's frigates, which lay near the shore to cover their watering, cannonaded us very briskly as we descended the heights, though without effect, and we returned their fire with as little, having at that time only three pounders with us; but a howitzer being brought up, a few shells were thrown with great precision by captain Robertson, who would probably soon have destroyed her; but perceiving that our fleet was then entering the bay, and that there was no possibility of her escaping, I desisted from firing, thinking it more for his majesty's interest that she should share the fate of the remainder of the squadron, the capture of which appeared to me inevitable, than that we should risk the destroying

her, from a vain punctilio of obliging her to ſtrike to us. We then employed ourſelves in making the neceſſary diſpoſitions for affording ſuch aſſiſtance as might be in our power, in the event of the obſtinacy of the enemy obliging the admiral to attack them, as well as ſuch as would be expedient in caſe they ſhould run their ſhips on ſhore, neither of which, however, I thought probable.

I was accordingly informed, by a letter from ſir George the following morning, that the whole had ſurrendered themſelves to him.

The means by which this event has been accompliſhed, ſir, has not afforded any opportunity to his majeſty's troops of diſplaying that bravery in his ſervice, which I am confident they would have ſhewn, had the occaſion preſented itſelf: but if the utmoſt alacrity and chearfulneſs, under almoſt every privation, except that of meat, during a march of ninety miles, through ſo barren a country that there exiſt but five houſes in the whole line, have any merit, I can with truth preſent them to his majeſty's notice.

This march, Sir, has never yet I believe been attempted by any body of troops, however ſmall, and, permit me to aſſure you, has been attended with ſuch uncommon difficulties, that it never could have been accompliſhed but by the diſplay of the qualities I have mentioned in the troops, and a union of extraordinary exertions in all the departments concerned. In theſe all have equal claim to my acknowledgements; but I cannot diſpenſe with particularizing the intelligence and activity with which, regardleſs of the uncommon fatigue which attended it, lieutenant M'Nab, of the 98th regiment, with about twenty of his mounted men performed the ſervice allotted to him of watching the enemy, and preventing any communication with them, from the firſt moment of their coming into the Bay, till our arrival.

It is, Sir, with very particular ſatisfaction that I have further to report, that I have received, on this occaſion, every poſſible aſſiſtance from his Majeſty's ſubjects of the colony.

The Burgher Senate have diſcharged the duty impoſed upon them with the greateſt readineſs, impartiality and activity, whilſt their requiſitions and orders on the inhabitants for their waggons, cattle and horſes, have been complied with, with a chearfulneſs which could, I am ſatisfied, only proceed from a conviction of the preference to be given of his Majeſty's mild and paternal government over the wild ſyſtem of anarchy and confuſion from which they were furniſhing the means of being effectually defended.

This will be delivered to you, Sir, by my Aide-de-Camp, Captain Baynes, who has been in this country ſince the firſt arrival of his majeſty's troops under my command, and to whoſe intelligent and active aſſiſtance I have been, on every occaſion, highly indebted. I beg leave, Sir, moſt humbly to recommend him to his majeſty's notice.

I have the honor to be, with the greateſt reſpect, Sir, &c. J. H. CRAIG.

[To be continued.]

For the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

PARTY SPIRIT.

The numerous virulent pieces that paſs between men of different parties, cannot but be diſguſting to every unbiaſſed reader; and indeed theſe effuſions of ſpleen have become ſo common, that they ſeem now to be generally paſſed over without regard, and ſerve only to fill the corner of a newſpaper without any benefit to thoſe who read them.

The liberty of the preſs, which ought to be prized by every freeman, ſhould at the ſame time be uſed with ſuch moderation as to exclude all unneceſſary ſatire. One of the great purpoſes of a free preſs is to ſecure the liberty of a country, in any critical time, by a candid and ingenious diſplay of principles, and to warn its citizens of any dangers that may chance to threaten them from ambitious men; but it is ſometimes ſo much abuſed by the little politicians of a country, that many who are otherwiſe well diſpoſed to the public welfare, are led to wiſh that no ſuch liberty of the preſs exiſted. This is not indeed a wiſh cheriſhed by myſelf, nor even by a majority of ſociety; but ſuch intemperance will ſometimes be attended with this conſequence, and if theſe fierce political champions have really the happineſs of their country ſo much at heart as they pretend, it might afford ſome inducement for them to ſuppreſs their acrimony, to conſider how eaſily mankind are ſometimes prevailed upon to give up a privilege for the ſake of ſafety, and how frequently nations are enſlaved by ambitious men, who take advantage of their evils to enforce the neceſſity of more reſtraint.

I have been led to theſe remarks, Mr. Printer, by the numerous "*hints*" and "*communications*" that have ſtruck my attention upon taking up a newſpaper. If the motive of theſe writers be to reform errors, and do away prejudice, there is to be ſure ſome excuſe for them; but ſtill we are left to lament that ſuch inadequate means ſhould be uſed, as the method they take has quite a contrary tendency; and the breach between different parties, inſtead of being cloſed, is made wider. The natural pride of man induces him to reject advice, even tho' he knows it to be given with good intentions; but when it is accompanied with inſult, it will lead him to embrace the moſt palpable errors with more eagerneſs than he did before, and to diſſeminate them amongſt others, in order to vindicate his own underſtanding in having firſt admitted them.

But I am inclined to think, ſir, that their views are different. They probably mean nothing more than to give to the public ſome bright ſpecimen of wit, or power of ſarcaſm; but let me aſk any one who thus frivolouſly waſtes his time and paper, whether he himſelf has ever received any pleaſure from the peruſal of ſimilar pieces? If their object is to entertain, they ſhould be more pointed; for no perſon is amuſed by general cenſure. Is any criticiſm againſt *ariſtocrats* or *demorats* (terms that compriſe great numbers) calculated to pleaſe a reader who underſtands not to whom they are particularly aimed? I believe not, and if the writers who are ſo ready to ſhew their ſmartneſs, would apply the enquiry to their own feelings, the event would be ſufficient to baffle their hopes of diſtinction from this ſource, and ſpare the public the taſk of peruſing compoſitions that yield neither pleaſure nor information.

In ſatire that is perſonal, the caſe is different; for here we are perhaps acquainted with the characters; and we are gratified in watching the arrows of reproach that fly from ſide to ſide, becauſe we know the object on whom they fall, and their fate is intereſting.

Thus it appears, Mr. Printer, that no man ought to preſent his eſſays to his fellow citizens, unleſs it be to communicate ſomething valuable, or ſomething pleaſing. For this reaſon I have always been led to deſpiſe the productions of a writer, that deals in mere abuſe without argument, and look upon it as nothing more than a proſtration of the purpoſes for which the freedom of the preſs is deſigned. I may by this means indulge my own malignity againſt a particular party, but cannot hope to convince other men; and for what other purpoſe is it that I publiſh my reſentment? The man who wiſhes to avenge an injury received from his neighbour, muſt expoſe the baſeneſs that dictated it, otherwiſe his hearers cannot join in his enmity. If he wiſhes to recommend any propoſed ſyſtem or plan, let him trace its operations, and deſignate its effects; for it is neceſſary that the public, to whom he offers his opinions, be made ſenſible of their juſtneſs before they adopt them, and without this procedure not even his *name*, however reſpectable, will ſucceed in recommending it, much leſs his anonymous ſentiments, delivered without argument and without order.

PACIFICUS.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1797.

MARRIED, on Saturday evening, 31ſt ult. by the Rev. Mr. Handell, Mr. JOHN STEM to the amiable Miſs POLLY KUHN, of New-Jerſey.

——, on Monday evening, 9th inſt, by Michael Hillegas, Eſq. Mr. SAMUEL ARCHER, merchant, of this city, to Miſs ELIZABETH WEST, of Mount-Holly, New-Jerſey.

——, on Monday evening, 16th inſt. by John Bartholemew, Eſq. Mr. JOHN BOYLES to Miſs MAGDALEN RUTH, both of Cheſter county, Great-Valley.

——, on Tueſday evening, 17th inſt. by Jacob Servoſs, Eſq. Mr. BENJAMIN CHAPMAN to Miſs MERCY GILPIN, both of this city.

——, laſt evening by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Mr. WILLIAM MAGHEE, of Greeneſburg, Weſtmoreland county, Pennſylvania, to Mrs. SARAH BARNES, of this city.

Mr. FENNELL.

The *readings* and *recitations* of this gentleman may be conſidered as a ſchool of rhetoric and morality. Young perſons particularly will derive great advantages from an attendance. To READ WELL, is an endowment, as rare, as it is valuable, and is to be acquired perhaps only from good examples. Mr. Fennell has not perhaps been equalled in this line. We are pleaſed to obſerve that he has reduced the price of tickets which will admit children, to 25 cents.

This will doubtleſs induce parents and guardians to improve the opportunity—A better never has, and never may occur of acquiring that ſpecies of improvement which will laſt through life.

NEW THEATRE.

The entertainment announced this evening of the Mountaineers, and Seeing is Believing, promiſe a rich and various repaſt of ſentiment, humor and taſte.

It is reported that three Engliſh frigates have arrived in the Cheſapeake.

Edward Livingſton, Eſq. is re-elected member of Congreſs for the ſtate of New-York, by a majority of 550 votes.

Major Pierce Butler was held up as one of the electors from the ſtate of South-Carolina, but declined ſerving, we are well informed, as the members of the Legiſlature who appoint them, required of the candidates to pledge themſelves to vote for Thomas Jefferſon and Thomas Pinckney. [*Aurora.*]

Extract of a letter from captain J. H. W. dated at Cape-Francois, Dec. 10, 1796, to his owners in Philadelphia.

"I have been detained here on account of a law ſuit with a man who robbed me of goods and caſh to the amount of about one thouſand dollars. Notwithſtanding every proof I cannot get any ſatisfaction, but on the contrary my life is threatned, and captain B's likewiſe, he being an evidence in my favor. The adminiſtration take all American cargoes, which come here by force, without any mode of payment whatever, and likewiſe take all American veſſels to and from Engliſh ports, and condemn them without a hearing."

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, to a houſe in this city, dated December 20, 1796.

"This government ſeems determined to lay every obſtacle in the channel of American commerce, it now not only refuſes paying old debts, but contracts (if it can be ſo called) new ones, without ſo much as a promiſe of ever paying—its armed veſſels have ſent in all Americans, bound to or from any Britiſh ports, either in this iſland or real Engliſh colonies, which have been condemned, without ſo much as the ceremonies of a trial; ſuch as have come here with their own accord, have had their cargoes taken by force, ſome have abandoned their veſſels and gone home, depending, as I ſuppoſe, upon the inſurers for indemnification, others whoſe cargoes have been partly taken, ſtay, but to no purpoſe: In addition to this, a duty is laid (as they ſay by orders from France) on the importation of goods imported in American bottoms, which is high on every thing, except beef, pork, and flour—theſe are free; as the duty on dry goods is aſcertained by weight, it is extremely unequal, on the fineſt linen one dollar per piece, on Ruſſia ſheeting two and a half dollars per piece, both being 105 ls. p. 100th. All kinds of proviſions are high and in demand, but cannot be brought without falling into the hands of adminiſtration."

Laſt evening arrived here by land from Cape May, Mr. M'Kim of Baltimore, who, having been robbed of his property by the French at Cape Francois, where his veſſel was carried in, being taken on her paſſage from one French port to another—he took his paſſage in the ſchooner Amy, Capt, Woodman, for this port, who left Cape Francois on the 24th of December, and arrived off our bay on Sunday laſt; when, being told that our river was frozen, Capt. Woodman landed Mr. M'Kim, and ſtood for New-York. By him we learn, that on the 15th December a cutter arrived at the Cape in 35 days from France.

He alſo mentions that the coaſt of St. Domingo ſwarms with privateers, from one gun upwards, who take and ſend in every American they can lay hands on under various pretences.

Among the veſſels ſent into Cape-Francois and condemned, are ſchooner Catherine, Story, and brig ——, Lillibridge, both of Philadelphia; and the brig Nancy, May, and ſchooner Zephyr, Hanford, of New-York.

The ſhip Active, Whitehouſe, from Norfolk to Jamaica; the brig Diſpatch, Lunt, of Newburyport, from Port-au-Prince to Portland, with 150 hogſheads of molaſſes; and a ſchooner belonging to Charleſton, with ballaſt, from Jaquemel, are all carried into Port-de-Paix; and into Leogane they have carried 20 or 30 of our veſſels.

The ſhip Liverpool Packet, from Savannah, for this port, paſſed our capes for New-York on Monday laſt, as ſhe found the river frozen.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The traitors by whoſe advice the French continue to ſeize on our commerce, now tell us we deſerve this for having *tamely* ſuffered the Britiſh to do the like; and have the impudence in the ſame breath to ſay we cannot help ourſelves: *Againſt the Republic*, they ſay, *we can do nothing*.

SEASONABLE REMARK.

A canting ſet of men are at work to impoſe ſilence on the *independent* language of the country reſpecting its violated rights, which at laſt, though very late in the day, iſſues through the newſpapers. We are told the power of France is not to be reſiſted and muſt be ſoothed, courted and *conciliated*. We muſt not uſe any language but *conciliation*, &c. The anſwer to this hypocriſy is plain and ſhort; plundered men will complain and have a right—nor can the editors of newſpapers ſmother it. When Britain ſeized four millions, theſe very men, who now ſpeak in whiſpers, would have thundered from the cannon's mouth. Eight or perhaps ten millions are ſeized by France, now they ſay ſupplicate. Inconſiſtency! But the chief remark to be made is this—the belief of the Directory that we are more French than American, has miſled them to act in this violent way. The American renegadoes in Paris, and their aſſociates the club here, have made the French imagine that all America would turn Jacobins and the government would tumble down into the very mire, if they, the French, would threaten a good deal, and if that failed would plunder the merchants who promoted the Britiſh treaty. This being the caſe, it is the duty of the criſis on every real patriot to ſhew a merited ſupport of the government—an indignant ſenſe of the injury, and a ſpirit that will aſk for redreſs, though it may refrain from either menaces or reprifals. If the Directory of France ſhould ſee as they muſt, that our people are friends to our government and no longer their dupes, they will change their ſyſtem which was produced by, and founded on, the miſtake falſe-hearted Americans have led them into.

Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States.

Thurſday, January 19, 1797.

The following communication was received from the Preſident of the United States; together with very voluminous documents therein referred to, which after ſome debate on the propriety of the meaſure, were ordered to be printed without being read:

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

At the opening of the preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs, I mentioned that ſome circumſtances of an unwelcome nature had lately occurred in relation to France; that our trade had ſuffered and was ſuffering extenſive injuries in the Weſt-Indies from the cruiſers and agents of the French Republic; and that communications had been received from its miniſter here which indicated danger of a further diſturbance of our commerce by its authority, and that were in other reſpects far from agreeable; but that I reſerved for a ſpecial meſſage a more particular communication on this intereſting ſubject—This communication I now make.

The complaints of the French miniſter embraced moſt of the tranſactions of our government in relation to France, from an early period of the preſent war; which therefore it was neceſſary carefully to review. A collection has been formed of letters and papers relating to thoſe tranſactions, which I now lay before you, with a letter to Mr. Pinckney, our miniſter at Paris, containing an examination of the notes of the French miniſter, and ſuch information as I thought might be uſeful to Mr. Pinckney in any further repreſentations he might find neceſſary to be made to the French government. The immediate object of his miſſion was to make to that government ſuch explanations of the principles and conduct of our own, as by manifeſting our good faith might remove all jealouſy and diſcontent, and maintain that harmony and good underſtanding with the French Republic which has been my conſtant ſolicitude to preſerve. A government which required only a knowledge of the truth to juſtify its meaſures, could not but be anxious to have this fully and frankly diſplayed.

GO: WASHINGTON.

United States, January 19, 1796.

The houſe went into a committee of the whole on the ſubject of future revenue, Mr. Dent in the chair, when a long, but ſomewhat irregular debate took place, in the courſe of which two or three different amendments were propoſed and negatived. At length the queſtion on the reſolution for laying a tax on land was put and carried by a conſiderable majority, there being 56 in favour of it, and 54 in favour of that for laying a tax on ſlaves. The committee roſe, reported the reſolution, and obtained leave to ſit again. The houſe reſumed, and a motion was made to take up the reſolutions, but it was negatived 47 to 37.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, January 19.

Arrived, ſchooner Hawk, Hunt, Barbadoes, 27 days.

Liſt of veſſels left at Barbadoes 21ſt December, by captain Hunt, arrived yeſtercay.

Ship Mercury, captain Roberts, belonging to Boſton—brought in by an Engliſh privateer—her trial had not yet commenced, but ſome part of the cargo being periſhable, captain Roberts had a permit for landing it.

Ship Minerva, of New-London, captain Hull, with the loſs of almoſt all his cattle.

Brig Joſeph, of Alexandria, capt. Taylor.

Brig Three Friends, of Boſton, capt. Gilmore.

Brig Nabby, of New-London, capt. Gardiner.

Schooner Jenny and Hannah, from New-London, with the loſs of her mainmaſt, after a paſſage of 28 days.

Schooner Robinſon Cruſoe, Wilmington, N. C. captain Church.

Schooner Ely, from Kennebeck, capt. Drummond.

Captain Hunt informs, that when he left Barbadoes, every thing was peaceable and quiet among the windward iſlands. The people were anxiouſly expecting the arrival of the packet from England, confirming the news of a peace between that kingdom and France. The Engliſh frigates and privateers, from their different ſettlements to windward, had taken a number of very valuable Spaniſh prizes and ſent them into port.

Several French veſſels of force were cruiſing to windward of Barbadoes, and had taken four or five ſhips from England, and ſeveral American veſſels with proviſions bound to Barbadoes, and ſent them into Guadaloupe.

ON TUESDAY NEXT WILL BE PUBLISHED,
PORCUPINE'S
POLITICAL CENSOR,
FOR DECEMBER, 1796.
CONTAINING
Remarks on the Debates in Congreſs, particularly on the timidity diſcovered by the Houſe of Repreſentatives in their language towards the inſolent French.
ALSO,
A LETTER to the infamous TOM PAINE,
In anſwer to his brutal attack on the character and conduct of General Waſhington.
January 20.

WANTED,
A middle-aged Woman Servant,
Who is a good Seamſtreſs, and capable of taking ſome charge in a family. None need apply without good recommendations.
Enquire at No. 88, Spruce-ſtreet.
January 20 1

TO THE PUBLIC.

JAMES CAREY, No. 83, North Second Street, and JOHN MARKLAND, No. 91, South Front Street, Printers, have entered into partnerſhip, under the firm of CAREY & MARKLAND, for the purpoſe of publiſhing an Evening Newſpaper in this City, under the title of

The Daily Advertiſer,

The firſt number of which will appear on WEDNESDAY the firſt of MARCH next.

PROSPECTUS *of the* WORK.

I. Beſides the uſual ſelection of intelligence, foreign and domeſtic, The DAILY ADVERTISER will be enriched with ſuch other articles as may tend to the improvement and extenſion of our commerce, agriculture, manufactures, arts and ſciences, &c. &c. nor ſhall the leſs profitable, though highly pleaſing walks of POLITE LITERATURE, be wholly unfrequented; as its pages will occaſionally be variegated and enlivened from the ſtores of hiſtory, travel, biography, anecdote, &c. as well as the lighter effuſions of ſentiment, wit, humour, and pleaſantry, in proſe and verſe.

II. The DAILY ADVERTISER will be open for candid and liberal diſcuſſion, on both ſides of every political queſtion which may intereſt the public mind. It will likewiſe contain ſuch extracts from party papers and pamphlets, on both ſides, as may ſerve to develop the plans and conduct of each—This part of the general deſign, ſhould it even fail of effecting its prime object, that of leſſening the fervor of political zeal, will, at leaſt, diſſeminate that general knowledge of the beſt intereſts of ſociety and the public weal, ſo eſſential to every citizen of a free and enlightened country.

III. The DAILY ADVERTISER will contain a full and regularly digeſted MARINE LIST formed upon the plan of the London LLOYD'S LIST, and a variety of other commercial intelligence; ſo that the mercantile reader may obtain at a ſingle glance that information which he has hitherto been obliged, and often in vain, to ſeek thro' a large and confuſed maſs of miſcellaneous matter.

IV. The pages of this paper will be numbered, and the Subſcribers furniſhed yearly, with A COMPLETE AND COPIOUS INDEX.—This part of the plan, which will be faithfully executed, muſt render a volume of theſe papers of more value than the original ſubſcription.

Thus have the Editors briefly ſketched out the LEADING FEATURES which ſhall mark their intended publication, to which they ſolicit a ſhare of that public patronage and encouragement without which the moſt judicious plan and the greateſt exertions muſt become equally abortive and unprofitable.

To deſerve that ſupport which they now ſolicit, they will leave nothing uneſſayed which may be compaſſed by the moſt unremitted induſtry and liberal expenditure.

CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The DAILY ADVERTISER will be neatly and correctly printed in Folio, on fine royal paper and with new types. It will be diſtributed every day (Sunday excepted) at the uſual hour in the evening.

The ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION will be only ſix dollars—the firſt half years ſubſcription to be paid on ſubſcribing or in three months from the commencement of the paper. Afterwards to be paid half yearly in advance.

3. ADVERTISEMENTS will be conſpicuouſly diſplayed, carefully corrected, and inſerted upon moderate terms.

☞ Until the editors can procure a convenient central ſituation to conſolidate their buſineſs, they will receive ſubſcriptions and advertiſements at their reſpective houſes No. 83, N. Second-ſtreet, and No. 91, S. Front-ſtreet, from the latter of which the paper will be publiſhed.

N. B. They will iſſue an AVANT COURIER of the ſize, typé, paper, and plan of the Daily Advertiſer, a week or ten days before the publication of the firſt number, which will be diſtributed gratis, to enable the public to form a decided opinion on the merits of the undertaking.

Jan. 19. law4w.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, in the town of Woodbury, county of Glouceſter, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, containing about one hundred and fifty acres; a ſuitable proportion of which is woodland and improved meadow. A great part of the arable land is in a high ſtate of cultivation, and very natural to the production of Red Clover. On ſaid plantation there is a genteel two-ſtory brick houſe, with four rooms on a floor, and a good dry cellar under the whole; together with a barn, corn-cribs and carriage-houſe. The garden is large, and contains a good collection of the beſt kinds of grafted and inoculated fruit trees; the orchard conſiſts of about three hundred grafted apple-trees. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe ſaid premiſes, may be informed of the terms by applying to

ANDREW HUNTER.

July 29 F

Women's Cloaks.

GEORGE DOBSON,
No. 25, South Third-ſtreet,
Has juſt received, per Eagle, Capt. Foſdick, via London, an aſſortment of

Scarlet, Drab, Purple and Pearl } Cloaks trimmed with fur and ermine.

December 15. §

PROPOSALS,
For carrying the Mails of the UNITED STATES,

On the following Poſt Roads, will be received until the firſt day of March next incluſive:

1. From Charleſton, S. C. by Jackſonboro' and Cooſahatchy, to Savannah, twice a week. Receive the Mail at Charleſton every Tueſday and Friday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Savannah the next Friday and Monday, by 8 A. M. *Returning*, receive the Mail at Savannah eve Saturday, by 6, P. M. and Wedneſday by 6, A. M. and deliver it at Charleſton the next Tueſday and Friday by noon.

Propoſals for this route will be received by the poſt-maſter at Savannah.

2. From Cooſahatchy to Beaufort once a week—

Receive the mail at Cooſahatchy every Thurſday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Beaufort by noon on Friday. *Returning*, leave Beaufort every Friday by 3, P. M. and arrive at Cooſahatchy on Saturday by 8, A. M.

Propoſals for carrying the mail on this route will be received by the poſt-maſter at Beaufort.

Note 1. The Poſt-maſter General may alter the times for the arrival and departure of the mails at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previouſly ſtipulating an adequate compenſation for any extra expence that may be occaſioned thereby.

Note 2. For every hours delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times preſcribed by contract, the contractor ſhall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail an additional forfeiture of five dollars ſhall be incurred.

Note 3. Should any perſon making propoſals deſire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above ſpecified, he muſt ſtate the alteration deſired and the price he will carry the mail for with and without ſuch alteration.

Note 4. The contracts are to be in operation on the firſt day of April next and to continue until the 30th of September in the year 1800.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Poſt Maſter General.

General Poſt Office, Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1796.
Jan. 16. d6w.

Davis's Law Book Store,
No. 313, HIGH-STREET.

GEORGE DAVIS announces to his profeſſional friends, and the Gentlemen of the Law, generally, through the Union, that his late importation of BOOKS is now arranged, and ready for Sale, from a ſingle volume to an entire library, without any advance upon his former exceeding low prices, which for ſeveral years paſt have in ſo diſtinguiſhed a manner recommended them to notice.

Printed Catalogues combining the moſt extenſive collection of the lateſt Engliſh and Iriſh Editions ever imported into this country, are publiſhed, and will be delivered gratis on application.

Orders addreſſed to G. D. in writing from any diſtance ſhall be punctually attended to.

A number of TRUNKS for Sale.

ALSO, TO BE LET,
A convenient LOFT, near Market Street Wharf.
ov. 8. tu&fgw

City of Waſhington.

SCHEME *of the* LOTTERY, No. II,
FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE
FEDERAL CITY.

A magnificent dwelling-houſe,	20,000 dollars, & caſh 30,000, are		50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & caſh	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & caſh	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & caſh	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & caſh	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & caſh	5,000	10,000
1 caſh prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are	-	10,000
10 do.	1,000	- -	10,000
20 do.	500	- -	10,000
00 do.	100	- -	10,000
200 do.	50	- -	10,000
400 do.	25	- -	10,000
1,000 do.	20	-	20,000
15,000 do.	10	-	150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour thoſe who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, ſecuring payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not leſs than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant ſpecimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Waſhington—Two beautiful deſigns are already ſelected for the entire fronts on two of the public-ſquares; from theſe drawings it is propoſed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as ſoon as poſſible after this lottery is ſold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner deſcribed in the ſcheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the neceſſary expenſes of printing, &c. and the ſurplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National Univerſity, to be erected within the city of Waſhington.

The Drawing will commence as ſoon as the tickets are ſold off.—The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finiſhed; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is cloſed, are to be conſidered as given towards the fund for the Univerſity; it being determined to ſettle the whole buſineſs in a year from the ending of the drawing, and to take up the bonds given as ſecurity.

The real ſecurities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the Preſident and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commiſſioners aſſiſted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requeſted to undertake this arduous taſk a ſecond time on behalf of the public; a ſufficient number of theſe having kindly accepted, it is hoped that the friends to a National Univerſity and the other federal objects may continue to favor the deſign.

By accounts received from the different parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been ſent for ſale, the public are aſſured that the drawing will ſpeedily commence, and that the care and caution unavoidably neceſſary to inſure a ſafe diſpoſal of the tickets, has rendered the ſhort ſuſpenſion indiſpenſable.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James Weſt & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boſton; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells Cooper's Ferry. co

FOR SALE,
At Whiteſides' Tea Ware-Houſe,
No. 99, North Second Street.

Imperial, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, } Freſh Teas. { Hyſon Skin, Souchong, Bohea

Dec. 9. 3taw3m.

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL will open his ſchool on Monday the 31ſt inſt. at ten o'clock in the morning, at his

Elegant New Ball Rooms,
In Fourth, between Cheſnut and Walnut Streets.

Hours of tuition for young ladies, from 10 to 1 o'clock on Mondays, Wedneſday, and Friday mornings; and for young gentlemen from 6 to 9 o'clock on the evenings o the ſame days.

In addition to a number of new cotillions, he means to introduce a variety of Scotch Reels.

Note. The firſt practiſing ball to be on Tueſday evening, the firſt of November, and to be continued every Tueſday, during the ſeaſon.

For terms, &c, enquire at his houſe, No. 134, Market-ſtreet.

Oct. 17. tthf

CAUTION.

WHEREAS very large and heavy debts are juſtly due and owing from meſſrs. *Blair M'Clenachan* and *Patrick Moore*, of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, trading under the firm of *Blair M'Clenachan and P. Moore*, and from *Blair M'Glenachan* in his ſeparate capacity; to which, by the laws of the land, all the joint as well as ſeparate property of the ſaid Gentlemen, is, and ought to be, liable. And whereas it is clearly and ſatisfactorily aſcertained, that mr. *Blair M'Clenachan*, of the ſaid firm, has conveyed away to mr. *John H. Huſton*, his ſon-in-law, to his daughter, miſs *M'Clenachan*, and to his ſon, *George M'Clenachan*, ſeveral large and valuable real eſtates, as well as conſiderable perſonal property, in the city and county of Philadelphia, in the county of Lancaſter, in the county of New-Caſtle on Delaware, and elſewhere, with a view, as it is apprehended, to defeat the Creditors in the recovery of their juſt debts.—This is, therefore, to forewarn all perſons whomſoever, againſt the purchaſe from the ſaid grantees, or either of them, of any portion of the ſaid real or perſonal property, as the moſt vigorous meaſures will without delay be taken to render the ſame liable to the juſt demands of the Creditors.

By order of the Creditors.

Thomas Fitzſimons, Philip Nicklin, Iſaac Wharton, William M'Murtrie, Samuel W. Fiſher, } Committee.

Philadelphia, December 17th, 1796. 20th.§

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE caution introduced into the public prints, warning all perſons againſt purchaſing from the grantees of Blair M'Clenachan, any portion of the large, real and perſonal eſtates he conveyed away to his ſon-in law and to his children was the reſult of a deliberation had upon the ſubject by a general and numerous meeting of the creditors as well of Blair M'Clenachan and P. Moore as of Blair M'Clenachan individually. It was no more than an execution of that truſt confided in the ſubſcribers by thoſe creditors: a ſtep which it would have been a breach of duty and honor in them to have omitted. The very ſtatement of the fact therefore muſt diſpel the imputation that it was either "precipitate or vindictive." It originated in a deſire to ſecure the property of the debtor as a fund for the payment of his juſt debts. It was ſanctioned by the advice of council as a meaſure *neceſſary* to the ſafety of the creditors. If the advertiſement has been injurious to Mr. M'Clenachan he owes that injury to his own unjuſtifiable conduct, not to the ſubſcribers who have merely publiſhed the truth in terms as mild as the fact would admit, and who mean to inveſtigate in a high court of juſtice the validity of thoſe purchaſes of which Mr. M'Clenachan ſo confidently ſpeaks.

The ſubſcribers therefore are bound by a ſenſe of duty to the creditors in general to repeat their caution againſt purchaſing of thoſe grantees or either of them, and to extend the terms of it to a purchaſe from any other perſons (if ſuch there be) to whom Mr. M'Clenachan may have made ſimilar conveyances.

(Signed) T. FITZSIMONS,
P. NICKLIN,
ISAAC WHARTON,
WILLIAM M'MURTRIE,
SAMUEL W. FISHER.

Philad. Dec. 21, 1796.

☞ Thoſe printers who have been requeſted to publiſh the firſt CAUTION, are deſired t publiſh this alſo.

Waſhington Canal Lottery,
No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authoriſed the underwritten, to raiſe twenty-ſix thouſand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpoſe of cutting a Canal through the City of Waſhington, from th Potomac to the Eaſtern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz - 1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,		20,000
1 ditto	10,000		10,000
7 laſt drawn Tickets, each	5,000		35,000
6 ditto	1,000		6,000
10 ditto	400		4,000
20 ditto	100		2,000
55 ditto	50		2,750
5750 ditto	12		69,008
To be raiſed for the Canal,			26,250
5850 Prizes,			175,000
11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.			
17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars,		-	175,000

☞ The Commiſſioners have taken the Securities required by the aforeſaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Waſhington, Feb. 11. §

For Sale,
By the Subſcribers—In PENN-STREET,
65 Pipes Excellent Madeira Wine,
Imported by the Eagle.
WILLINGS & FRANCIS.
Nov. 30 w&f

Le Breton,
SURGEON-DENTIST,

Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentiſt to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris,

Keeps a complete aſſortment of every thing neceſſary to be uſed for the

Preſervation of the Mouth and Teeth.

Patent Mineral Teeth, and Human & Ivory Teeth; Dentrifice in powder; Opiate; excellent Elixir for ſweetening the mouth and preſerving the teeth—he alſo furniſhes Bruſhes and ſoft Sponges.

*** He lives in Cheſnut-ſtreet, No. 135, above Fourth-ſtreet.

November 26. tts

Twenty Guineas Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 23d October, a Dark MULATTO BOY, named MOSES; 21 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a mixed green coat, with a green velvet cape and oval yellow buttons; a ſtriped veſt; a pair of dark ſpotted pantaloons, and whole boots much worn. It is probable he may change his name and dreſs. He has been accuſtomed to driving a carriage, and waiting. The above reward will be paid for ſecuring him ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, and if brought home all reaſonable charges paid by

Robins Chamberlaine.

Eaſton, Maryland, Nov. 10. 14 §1m2awtf

Horſes taken in,
For the Winter Seaſon,

And fed on clover hay at the Subſcribers place, 12 miles on the Briſtol Road, where good ſtabling is provided, and great care will be taken of them

William Bell.

Nov. 23. mwf2wmthtf.

SAMUEL RICHARDET

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia:

The Subſcription Room will be furniſhed with all the daily papers publiſhed in Philadelphia, New-York, Boſton, Baltimore, together with thoſe of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the uſual refreſhments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choiceſt of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the moſt approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be ſupplied with the prime and earlieſt productions of the Seaſon.

Large and ſmall Parties, or ſingle Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfaſts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours moſt convenient to themſelves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furniſhed, and the utmoſt attention paid to cleanlineſs, and every other requiſite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himſelf that nothing on his part ſhall be wanting to preſerve that patronage with which he has been ſo diſtinguiſhingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. mwf

A Manufactory FOR SALE.

A Valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, ſituate in a convenient part of the city; the works almoſt new, on an entirely original conſtruction, and built of the beſt materials, and may be ſet to work immediately. Perſons who wiſh to purchaſe, are requeſted to apply at No 273, South Second Street. September 13. t t ſ tf

SWANN'S
Riding School, Horſe Academy & Infirmary,
Adjoining the Public Square. Market Street.
T. SWANN

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to thoſe gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his reſidence in this City, and flatters himſelf that the ſucceſs of his efforts, in the numerous, obſtinate and dangerous diſeaſes in Horſes, in which he has been conſulted, together with his moderate charges, will ſecure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his ſpacious and commodious premiſes, erected for the purpoſes above deſcribed are open for the reception of pupils of either ſex, who wiſh to be inſtructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horſes, ſo as to ride them with eaſe, elegance, and ſafety—their horſes will be carefully and expeditiouſly broke, for every purpoſe, and made obedient to the will of the riders; the natural powers which are ſhut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all thoſe beauties of action which providence has ſo bountifully beſtowed on them.

Alſo, at his hoſpital, every diſorder to which the horſe is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above inſtitution has never been queſtioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's ſtud will manifeſt, and T. SWANN as the firſt eſtabliſher of the veterenary art, ſolicits and relies upon the ſupport of that public (which he is ever anxious in ſerving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a ſubſcription for that purpoſe has been hinted by ſeveral gentleman, who wiſh to promote the inſtitution—the amount of each ſubſcription to be returned by ſervices in any of the departments he profeſſes, agreeable to the rate of charges ſtated in his hand bill. Such ſubſcription is now open, and the ſignatures of many reſpectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore informs his friends and ſuch Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he ſhall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and ſoliciting their ſupport and protection.

N. B. Horſes are properly prepared for thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who wiſh to be inſtructed.

Nov. 5. tth&ſ.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
A new method of keeping Bill Books,

Adapted for the eaſe and convenience of merchants in general; but particularly for thoſe who are extenſively concerned in trade: exhibiting at one view, all the bills which a merchant may have to receive or pay, in the courſe of the whole year, for each month ſeparatively. And thereby preventing the trouble and inconvenience attendant on the mode now in uſe, of ſelecting the bills due in each month from the promiſcuous entries of ſeveral months.

To which is prefixed,

A table ſhewing the number of days from any day any month, to the ſame day in any other month.

Philadelphia, printed for and ſold by R. CAMPBELL & Co.

January 2 tawtf

Treaſury Department,
September 28, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury until the expiration of the firſt day of March next enſuing, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of June, 1797, to the thirty-firſt day of May, 1798, both days incluſive, at the places and within the diſtricts hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oſwego; at Niagara; at Preſque Iſle; at Sanduſky Lake, and on Sanduſky River; at Detroit; at Michilimackinac; at Fort-Franklin, at Pittſburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort-Jefferſon; at Grenville; at Picque Town and Loramies Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Steuben; at Fort Maſſac; at any place from Fort Maſſac to the ſouth boundary of the United States on the river Miſſiſippi; at Fort Knox; at Ouiatanon.

If ſupplies ſhall be required for any poſts or places not mentioned in this notice, all ſuch ſupplies ſhall be furniſhed at prices proportioned to thoſe to be paid at the poſts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of bread or flour.

One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.

Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiſkey.

One quart and half a pint of ſalt.
Two quarts of Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles, } per hundred rations

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities, as that there ſhall at all times during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oſwego, for the term of ſix months in advance, and at each of the other poſts, for the term of at leaſt three months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required. It is to be underſtood, that the Contractor is to be at the expence and riſk of iſſuing the ſupplies to the troops at each poſt, and that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more perſons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation ſhall be claimed

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

By Authority.
Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second-ſtreet.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raiſing Sixty Thouſand Dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, paſſed during the laſt ſeſſion, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.

				Dollars.
1 Prize of	20,000	Dollars	-	20,000
1 do. of	10,000	do.	- -	10,000
3 do. of	5,000	do.	- - -	15,000
4 do. of	2,000	do.	- -	8,000
20 do. of	1,000	do.	- - -	20,000
39 do. of	500	do.	- - -	19,500
80 do. of	200	do.	- - -	16,000
200 do. of	100	do.	- - -	20,000
300 do. of	50	do.	- -	15,000
1 do. of	500	do. to be paid the poſſeſſor of the firſt drawn no.		500
5 do. of	3,000	do. to be paid poſſeſſors of the five laſt drawn nos		15,000
9,400 do. o	15	do.	: -	141,000
10,054 Prizes				300,000
10,046 Blanks				
30,000 Tickets at Ten Dollars				300,000

All Prizes ſhall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finiſhed, upon the demand of a poſſeſſor of a fortunate ticket, ſubject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as ſoon as the Tickets are diſpoſed of, or perhaps ſooner, of which public notice will be given

Philip Miller, Peter Kerſhner, William Witman, Joſeph Hieſter, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff, Sebaſtian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earlieſt information of the drawing of the Waſhington No. 2, and Patterſon Lottery's, are received, and check books for examination and regiſtering are kept.

October 7. 2awtf

Brokers Office, and
COMMISSION STORE.

No. 63 South Third ſtreet, oppoſite the national new Bank.

SAMUEL M FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnerſhip, under the firm of FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the buſineſs of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commiſſion merchants. They buy and ſell on commiſſion every ſpecies of ſtock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, houſes and lands, &c.

☞ MONEY procured on depoſits, &c. &c. all kinds of writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatneſs and diſpatch; accounts adjuſted, and books ſettled, in the moſt correct manner. Conſtant attendance will be given. They ſolicit a ſhare of the public favor; they are determined to endeavour to deſerve it.

N. B. The utmoſt ſecrecy obſerved.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED.

Philad. Auguſt 27, 1796. m&wtf

Lottery and Broker's Office,
No. 64, South SECOND STREET,

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for ſale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and regiſtering, for the City of Waſhington, No. 2, and Patteſon Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete liſt of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The ſubſcriber ſolicits the application of the public and his friends, who wiſh to purchaſe or ſell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houſes, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on depoſit of property.

*** Alſo Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for ſale at Ten Dollars each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, *Auguſt* 18, 1796. mth

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]